Ammemente To-Day. orn Womer-The Macrite, Matines Baserit's Maser & Broodway and Side at. Mayeriy's 1-14 is St. | Beatre - Commercial Drawmer, Ma Madison Square Theatre—The Protector: Malines. Metrepelitan Cone et Stail-Conert.

The Vice-President.

Has there ever been a successful adminis tration of the Federal Government by any man who was not elected to be President We do not here refer to the case of HAVES. for whom Mr. TILDEN's office was stolen. but to those chosen to be Vice-President, and who have reached the White House through the death of the President. It would seem that the Vice-Presidents who have thus been promoted have generally made a bungle of it. TYLER, FILL-Mone, and Jourson lost the confidence of the parties which elected them, and never acquired the confidence of the country. There is that in the very nature of his accidental accession to a great office, which another person had been chosen to fill, which makes a man an object of suspicion,

and cripples and hampers him throughout. This trouble with the administrations of Vice-Presidents may perhaps be inherent in the system. The original plan of the Constitution, while defective in other respects, had one advantage over the present one, in this, that the Vice-President was the choice for President of a large minority of the voters, a minority which might be half of the whole people, lacking only one, Going into the White House he would have at his back a great party which had designated him for that place, and might therefore make a dignified, vigorous, and useful

administration. As it is, the Vice-President is usually one of the last men in the country whom the people of any party would select for President. Gen. ARTHUR is by no means the worst or the weakest politician in New York: he was nominated and elected only a year ago; and yet it is plain that if the office of President were now to devolve upon him, he would begin with an ugly breach with a large section of his party, and thus his administration might become, like Ty-LER's and Johnson's, an unprofitable wrangle from first to last.

Senators' Families.

The Stalwarts of Indiana do not seem to appreciate the Christian virtue exhibited by Senator Harrison in providing for his own household at the public expense. The Indianapolis News, with very little respect for the Senatorial toga, says:

"Gen. Handson has now got most of his relatives in sing positions under the Government. Let's see: There is Ressail B. Hannison, son, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Helena, Montana; his brother, CARTER HARRISON, special agent of the Trensury Department; his bro her-in-law, Saw Monkis, registry clerk in the Post Office here, and his sister-in-law in a snag clerkship in the Treasury Department, Washington,"

Including the Senator himself, who is booke i for six years' service, there are now five members of this family in office, and perhaps there may be others still destined for the pay rolls when quiet corners can be found for them without attracting public attention. Gen. HARRISON has only followed the example which he found established in the Senate, and which also exists in the

House of Representatives. The sad decline in the character of the Senate is principally attested by such facts as these. The majority on both sides, as they alternate in power, grab at the patronage of that body as a personal privilege, and parcel it out by States. Their sons, brothers, sons-in-law, cousins, and the kindred of their wives and other relations are appointed clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, private secretaries, and the like, with high salaries. Yet the work is light, and

does not average five months in the year. This patronage is independent of perquisites derived from the contingent fund, which were wholly unknown formerly, but which have grown year by year until they now annually amount to many thousands of dollars. Barbers, baths, bootblacks, perfumery, paper, envelopes, and other costly luxuries are supplied liberally, and disguised in the public accounts, so that the people may not see the extravagance.

When the privileges of the order are involved, party spirit is wholly ignored. There are no Republicans and no Democrats. Honorable and conscientious Senators, who revolt at this indirect stealing, for which servants in private life would be discharged without notice, find themselves in a small minority when reform is suggested, and are frowned down by the great majority, prepared to regard any movement in that direction as a proposed stigma on themselves.

Consequently the abuses go on and increase without objection, because the great majority of the Senators are in some form beneficiarles of the disgraceful system. This system has become fixed and is reguearly recognized in the Appropriation acts. If the country could know the full extent of the plunder which is now covered up by coming devices, there would be a general demand for a change in the Senate.

If, before the civil war, a Senator had attempted to quarter his family on the Treasury, or had even appointed his son the clerk of a committee, he would have been sent to Coventry and have been marked as an unworthy associate on the floor. Jobbers in legislation occasionally got into the Senate, but they were soon found out and shunned.

Now the great railroad corporations are specially represented in the Senate, and by men, too, who glory in the shame of wearing the collars of their masters. New York has just contributed two voters to this powerful class interest, one of whom signalized his career in the last Congress by making a combination to prevent any reduction in the price of paper. Or, in other words, he combined to preserve his personal profits as a manufacturer of paper.

What is to be expected, when the creatures of a mere faction are chosen to represent this great State in the Senate? It follows as naturally as water runs down hill that the Senate cannot lift itself from degradation when such men as these are sent to be among its members.

A Just Criticism.

It seems that one reason why the Chinese students are to be recalled from this country is that, in the opinion of the ambassador who examined into their progress, they are not likely to obtain in our scientific schools and confeges the practical industrial education their Government desires for them. China does not care to have her sons who have been sent hittor, receive merely the polite training which is in vogue at our universities. What the Government at Peking wants is that they shall carry away with them knowledge of our industrial arts. of mechanics and engineering, so that they shall be able to assist in developing the re-· bich have been so successful in the West.

and it cannot be denied that the ambassador who criticised our schools and colleges for neglecting to furnish an industrial education, was justified in making the report. His complaint of the lack of facilities in the United States for acquiring such an education was intelligent and reasonable. The want of sufficient opportunities for pursuing the study of the industrial arts, and for obtaining practice in them under the supervision of competent instructors, is felt here, not only by the few Chinese boys whom their Government would train for active work, but also by many thousands of our

own youth. Our common school system provides for an elementary English education, and there it stops, or should stop, so far as general instruction goes. Our colleges carry the boys further, and train them in the abstract sciences, give them a notion of the dead languages, some knowledge of the practical sciences, and a polite education generally. This is all very well for those who can afford to pay for polish, and to spend the time in acquiring it. It may also furnish a good basis for a professional education which shall succeed it; though practically most of the graduates of our colleges come out ill fitted for anything. They are not thoroughly trained in any one direction. As a rule they do not even know how to write their own language with correctness, with force, or with elegance. If they must earn their own living, they are all at sea as to the way to do it. Very likely they have not acquired habits of concentrated study, and unless they have ample means for their support, or soon put off boyish ways, they may find themselves adrift in life, with the chances

of success against them. Learning a profession may save them, and trade and the pursuit of money may give them a stimulus for work which they never found in the college course. But in this country great numbers of young men are every year sent out by the four hundred colleges of which we boast, almost as helpless, so far as earning their livelihood is concerned, as the waits in a foundling asylum. They become a charge on their friends, are seriously injured as practical workers by their flimsy education, are unable to find places in which they will fit, or have acquired finical notions regarding their proper sphere which make them obnoxious to employers. Their heads may be as soft as their hands.

Of course, we say nothing in disparagement of thorough collegiate training. That is of inestimable value. It cannot fail to benefit those who can afford to get it, who are willing to make sacrifices to obtain it, who rightly improve their opportunities, and who are fitted for such intellectual exercise. Simply as a polish, it is well worth the time spent upon it by young men of fortune; and those with the will and the ability to use it as a foundation for professional study, as a means of strengthening and developing their minds preliminary to putting them to practical use in life, gain a priceless advantage from a course at one of our greater colleges.

But for the mass of young men we nee schools in which they shall get only specific and practical knowledge. They cannot afford to spend time in merely polishing themselves, and they want instruction in industrial arts by which they can earn their living. There is in this State a Polytechnic school where engineering is well taught. and we are told that the demand for surveyors for railroads is now so great that the graduating classes find it easy to at once obtain employment. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology young men get a practical training. Since its opening in 1865 the number of graduates has been 250. Of these sixteen have died, seven have not reported themselves, four only are unemployed, two on account of ill health. in scientific employment are scattered over thirty States of the Union, and are found in many parts of the world. The demand for graduates, we are told, is larger

than the supply. But these institutions devote themselves to only a small part of the training of which there is need. Industrial schools for journeymen and apprentices are greatly wanted here, and we have only to go to Europe to find models for them. The Chinese ambassador is right. We are behindhand in the matter of industrial education.

More Charges Against the Fraudulent

Administration. A correspondent in Washington, who certainly ought to possess the means of knowing whereof he affirms, is responsible for the startling averments contained in the subjoined communication:

"To rus Forms or Tax Sex-So: The smathering of the Treismy investigation has by no means extinguished the interest of the public in the matter, nor the determination to know, sooner or later, the entire story of the sherman

to his office and that Lawrence still remains in the appointment room, while Pirkey, who could have been guilty of nothing involving corruption except as subordinate of Urrox, Powas, and Lawrings, is dis-intesed, gives rise more than ever to stringent comment upon Mr. Wixnow's policy, and to surmises concerning i which involve John Shannas an anything but a cloud of

 Acct-one-ling savor.
 The United Sister stemmer Saratera, on her return last summer from the Mcditerranean, was ordered to Wushington. At Hampton Roads she was detained some days, stensibly for the purpose of transferring an old galley to the sureship Taliaposea, but in reality to serve sing ging purposes in the interest of servain Cabinat officers While the gailey was being transferred to the latter part of the Taliapoissa, another portion of the crew were busily engaged in lightering the Saratoga of a great number of cases of silks, crimmental goess, bric's brac, wines, liquors, cigars. At A single case is known to have contained about six hundred yards or the finest quality of ails dress guests. Subsequently the cases were transcerred from the Talianeous to one of the large ware. houses in the mavy yard, and from thence carred, a case of two at a time, to the residences of the Cabinet officers-and of the Executive as well-until each of the Adminis tration Ring had received his quota, and the navy yard storehouse was once more open to the inspection of the Treasury Department Special Agents, because nothing was there to be tound.

Where were these well-paid servitors of Uncle Sain while the Saratoga and Tallapoesa bay alongside of each other at Hampton Rouds: Tysous Supervising Agent of the Special Agents of the Treasury Depart at was informed of this high-handed sauggling high places, but not a sign of Tracth or his myrsured into Hampton Roads until her saturging ser ington, as first ordered by the department, but to Balti

ne, the Portsmouth at Baltimore taking her place.

1. will be seen that the only motive for ordering her to the capital at that true was to relieve her at Hampton it also denoid too ing opporates, and, under its cover, of sunder 'pergelates' for the members of the Cabinet King and the Franchischt President. It was probably on count of the connection of persons of exalted posts it. Administration with this evasion of the revenue laws that anilors from the Saratoga who came over to Westington, affert g fine brands of eights for sale to ones dealers, were not sateriered with: They knew

We do not know that these things are so, and we trust it may be proved that our correspondent is entirely in error. It is not pleasant to telieve that the members of even a Fraudulent Administration have been directly engaged in smuggling, and have employed for the purpose vessels of the United States Navy.

Our correspondent declares that the manof-war Saratoga, which came home from the Mediterranean last summer, brought a sources of China after the modern methods | great number of cases of silks, ornamental goods, brie-à-brae, wines, and liquors. A This policy of China is undoubtedly wise; | single case, he says, is known to have con-

tained about six hundred vards of silk dress goods of the finest quality. All the cases containing these articles were transferred at Hampton Roads from the Saratoga to the Tallapoosa, by which vessel they were brought up to Washington; and from the navy yard there, he says, they were taken, a case at a time, to the residences of the Cabinet officers and to the White House, where Mr. HAYES is said to have had his share of them.

Now, are these charges true? It certainly would not be surprising if a body of men who obtained their offices through fraud, should use them for the purpose of smug-

gling. We believe some of the facts relating to this smuggling by the Saratoga were made public last year; and then the Captain was selected to be the scapegoat, and an attempt was made to cast all the blame ..., on his shoulders. But there was no thorough investigation, and the matter was hushed up.

A Populous Navy. The Navy Register for July 1, 1991, which has made its appearance during the present week, confirms in a remarkable way that public impression whose existence Ancient Mariner Thompson recognized when he officially protested that "we have not a top-heavy navy."

We find on the lists a total of forty cruis ers in commission, two of these being first rates and nine second rates, while the remainder are of the third and fourth rates and some are under sails only. To these may be added seventeen vessels comprising receiving ships, store ships, rains and tugs, and finally five fronclads, the Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, and Manhattan, laid up at City Point, though in commission.

To handle these vessels and to perform the related duties, useful and ornamental we find on the active list alone an admiral a vice-admiral, 12 rear admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 8: lieutenant-commanders, and 280 lieutenants, not to speak of 100 masters, 100 ensigns, 82 midshipmen, and 130 cadet midshipmen, all pressing upward to fill any chance vacancy overhead.

This, however, is only the line. We must not, of course, omit the staff, beginning at the medical corps, with its 15 directors, 15 inspectors, 50 surgeons, 79 passed assistant surgeons, and 19 assistant surgeons. Then comes the pay corps, with its 13 directors, 12 inspectors, 48 paymasters, 29 passed assistant paymasters, and 19 assistant paymasters. The engineer corps follows, boasting no fewer than 70 chief engineers, besides 100 passed assistant engineers, 35 assistant engineers, and 73 cadet engineers To these must be added 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 11 naval constructors, 5 assistant naval constructors, and 10 civil engineers.

Passing the boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, and mates, we find 140 more cadet midshipmen and 79 more cadet engineers at Annapolis. What the retired and reserved list would add may be imagined from the fact that it contains 36 rear admirals. The marine corps contributes 77 officers, between the ranks of colonel and lieutenant, on the active list.

Mr. Thompson always held that there were not too many officers for the ships, but too few ships for the officers. Judge HUNT is evidently inclined to this same ingenious view; and he hopes, through the recommendations of Admiral Ropgens's board, to induce Congress to build a few more vessels to supply the urgent needs of the comman ders who have nothing to command.

It may pain some of the admirers of Deacon RICHARD SMITH to learn that Mr. MEANS, the independent Democrat whom the bections elected Mayor of Cincinnati, has not turned out satisfactority. It appears that Deacon RICHARD SMITH naturally felt that he had a mortgage on Mr. Means, and after the election expected a settlement. Accordingly, the Deacon and the Hon. BEN EGGLESTON together arranged a list of police appointments and sent it in to the new Mayor. The Deacon, having promised the public a truly non-partisan mu ticinal administration, was much shocked when Mr. MEANS named a list of old dyed-in-the-wood Democrats instead of the Deacon's nominees. Deacon Richard Smith can however, console himself with the reflection that the wicked arbut for a day, and that long after Means and Kidd or Kyd-supposed to be a relative of the late notorious pirate-have all withered away. the Truly Good will flourish like the green bay tree.

Prohibition was badly beaten in North Carolina. Probably this decision will be accepted for the present. But one result of the contest that may have broader bearings is the practical demonstration given to the freedmen of the power they wield when voting all one way

Parhans some of those persons whose inexpensive philanthropy consists in trying to persuade the poor to cat unpalatable meats will now suggest that there is also a splended fish diet for them in the pientiful sharks of the North Hiver.

A clergyman recently wrote a letter to a religious journal in Charleston, South Carolina, roundly denouncing that class of mercantile gentiemon commonly called drummers, whom he characterized as a godless, card-playing whiskey-drinking set. The commercial gentlemen have railled in force, and the clergyman is getting mercilessly pelted. One drummer asks in the Charleston Acres and Courier how the reverend gentleman knows, as he casually remarked, that there are flity-two cards in a pack and then he proceeds to score the preacher in a column of apt quotations of Scripture rolled off with a glibness that would do credit to a stalwart theologian. Thus far the drummers are ahead.

Martha's Vineyard offers a greater variety of attractions than ever this year-a camp meet ing, a calico party on skates, polo twice a week, ending, doubtless, in season for the evening religious services, and a fox hunt. Chautaugus and other resorts must look out for

their laureis. The frontier fighting in New Mexico is progressing with spirit. In the midst of the recitals of Indian barbarity, it is casually mentioned that two Indians who were captured were burned alive. Presently we shall hear about the march of civilization in that quarter.

Mayor Howell having at last got ahead of everybody else in celebrating the President's recovery, it may be well for the rest of mankind to recognize the fact, and not compete with him in indecorous haste. Brooklyn very narrowly escaped overdoing this business, as her celebration had aiready been ordered when the President's relapse occurred, and the day had to be postponed. After all, perhaps Mayor How-BLU's anxiety was not so much to prematurely resolve over the President's recovery as to get rid of the municipal fireworks; for, as the city had to pay for them, its prudent Mayor was de termined to use them before they were wholly spoiled.

The Chinch Bug Convention, recently held was a practical affair. The Concord School of Philosophy may perhaps select more ambitious subjects for discussion, but when the Kansas farmers debated chinch bugs, they at least knew what they were talking about.

THE GROWTH OF PUBLIC ABURES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4-It was a favorite maxim of Jefferson that power is forever steal-ing from the many to enrich the few. The history of this country abundantly proves its truth In vain does the Constitution attempt to guard against the establishment of privileged orders; in vain was it founded on a declaration of the equality of all men before the law; in vain does it declare that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and that "a regular account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." In spite of these fundamental guarantees of popular liberty, we have privileged orders of high and of ower degrees.

Our higher public functionaries travel at the public expense in the naval and revenue marine ships, and in elegant, luxurious Pullman cars. The law assigns them to a local sphere of duty; but they come and go when they please, leaving their responsible duties to be performed by subordinates, or to wait upon their pleasure. They spend months at the watering places, or on excursions to the remote corners of the continent, and instead of being docked for lost time in the settlement of their salary accounts, they are apt to make a bill of extra expenditures incurred while on a roving commission in the public service. If they die in the "public service," they are buried at the public expense, with all the pomp and elrcumstance which attend the princely funerals in the old world. These high and exclusive privileges, however, are the birthright of the highest official grades-of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, members of the Cabinet, members of the two Houses of Congress. Judges of the Supreme Court, the Generals of the army, and

the Admirals of the navy.
Next in order come the heads of bureaus, who, esides the privilege of absenting themselves from their posts from one to three months in the year, and of drawing their salaries all the while, are furnished with a carriage and horse-"landaulet"-at the public expense, in which to drive out every afternoon. The chief business of one of the messengers attached to the bureau is to attend the horse and drive the hief and his family to the parks

Even the lowest grade of our privileged orlers enjoys the common official right of making a summer tour at the public expense. No more unpopular proposition could come before the Meial world of Washington than that of taking away this customary right of recreation for the heated term, or of making an abatement of salary for the lost time.

It is almost superfluous to say that there is no shadow of legal authority for any one of these abuses, and that, if Congress should attempt to authorize them, it would be in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution. It is true that as propriations have been made from time to time, from an early period, to pay the funeral expenses of members of Congress and other high officials. But it has been done in flagrant violation of the Constitution. The powers of Congress are specifically enumerated in the eighth section of the first article. They are embraced in eighteen clauses. Not one of them can be tortured into an authorization of approprintions for funeral expenses. Municipal governments are authorized to bury paupers at the public expense, from the necessity of the case, in order to prevent pestilence, and for the sake of decency and humanity. But no such reasons can be pleaded in defence of the expensive practice of burying public men, who to the day of their death have enjoyed high salaries, at the cost of the Government. Not only does Congress vote thousands annually to undertakers, and to pay pall-bearing committees their expenses while on long journevs to the distant homes of the deceased, but other thousands are paid for printing fulsome eulogies, which "lie like a tembstone," During the fiscal year 1880, for instance, the Senate expended \$11.648 on this sort of literature; while the House of Representatives plundered the

Treasury to the extent of \$24,959.87 for the same purpose, making a total of \$36,607.87. It might be shown by the recital of the nowers conferred by the Constitution on Congress that there is no lurking place in that instrument for the abuses above enumerated. There are eighteen powers specified in as many clauses of the eighth section of the first article, and there are seven or eight powers elsewhere nferred. But all except two are so specific hat no ingenuity can torture them into an authorization of the wasteful expenditures to

which attention is herewith directed. A very brazen-faced latitudinarian construction might find a covert for a liberal use of the public money in the initial clause of section 8,

The Concress shall have power to lay and collect taxes uties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide

There has been much dispute as to the meaning and the Scope of this clause. The early disputes with reference to it between Federalists and States' Hights men turned upon the questions of a national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements by the General Government. They differed widely on these points; but they all harmonized at length upon the basis of a liberal provision for themselves, their clatives and friends at the public expense, Whatever else the cabalistic words "common defence and general welfare" may mean, all

relatives and friends at the public expense. Whatever else the cabaistic words "common defence and general welfare" may mean, all are now agreed that they imperatively demand the use of the ships of war and of the revenue marine as pleasure yachts by the Secretary of the Navy and his numerous friends, offi all and undeficial, male and lemaie; they demand two or three months leave of absence in summer, with excursions at other seasons, at the public expense; and they demand funcrials for our great statesmen and warriors in order to relate the provertial calumny that republics are ungraleful. This comprehensive clause of the Constitution is believed to cover all other ideas benefactions which agenerous Government bestows upon the public servants down to the month's leave to each clers and mussenger in the departments.

But the line must be drawn somewhere; and our seruptions officials have excluded from the privilege of furious with pay the whole class or classes of persons who do what is readynized as mechanics or as common laborers. The departmental scribe, with barely intelligence enough to copy a letter, draws his hundred dollars per month for every mouth in the year, with a month's leave for recreation. If he should be sick, or only leigh sickness, he is permitted to remain at home, with pay for weeks or months. But if a printer in the Government printing office, or a maximist or carpenter employed in one of the navy yards or on other public works, loses a day or part of a day, he is heal to a right account. He is caid only for the hours he labors; and the fower-ment deals with him just as an individual employer would do. He is not allowed the benefit of clergy. It is necessary, our rulers think, to separate me governing class from the people, and this can only be done by conferring privileges upon some and withholding them from others.

Another public works, loses a day or part of a single state of giving a month single reporting to make a proper of the covernment, which, it not more flowers of printers to

The Comet Prize.

To run Entron or Tim Sch-Sr. Has the \$385 primes of a warted to analysis yet for the discovery of the omet that appeared in the northeast in June? L. H.

We believe that Prof. Swift of Rochester has not yet decided who deserves the prize. He says the comet was not first seen by an astronomer, but so far he has apparently been unable to choose the right man from among the amatour star gazers who have claimed the prize.

MACHINE-MADE RESCUESCITE

Its Test in the Western Union Main Office for Telegraph Parposes.

The substitution of dynamo-electric machines by the Western Union Telegraph Compage in its New York main office for the chemical batteries has given such good satisfaction that the most of the old batteries, though still in place, have been cleaned up. None of these batteries has been in use for several months, except for short wires inside of the city. The last of the wires radiating from New York to be operated by machine-made electricity were the quadruples lines, the longest of which are to New Orleans and to North Sidney, in Caps Breton, the terminus of the Anglo-American cable. The use of the machines, although there

is little doubt it will be continued, is yet declared to be only in its expérimental stages.

All the electricity used on lines running out of New York comes from two banks of machines, such bank run by a smail engine of alcout ten-horse power. There are flive machines in each bank. One of the five machines merely furnishes electricity to convert the bent soft iron bars of the other four machines into magnets, so that, in fact, each bank has only four machines for the distribution of electricity to the company's wires. Each machine is the same in principle as those used for producing electric lights, that is to say, a bobbin wound from end to end with insulated wire is made to revolve near a magnet. A current is thus formed in the wire wound about the mannet. In one of the banks of machines the bobbins are turned one way, producing positive electricity, and in the other bank they are turned the other way to produce negative electricity. Both kinds are required to meet the requirements of different offices.

The power of electricity for perform telegraphic work is called its potential is reckoned in volts. The company sets from the first machine in the bank a potential of about seventy volts, that is to say, the equivalent of seventy cups of the Colaud battery formerly in use for main lines. A wire leads from this machine to do which a second wire leads to the switchboard. He potential is a connection between the armature of the first machine and that of the second, at the further end of which a second wire leads to the switchboard. He potential is about 140 volts, and it supplies lines requiring so much potential. There is an increase of potential in each machine, but it is not necessarily double each time, since the potential depends not only upon the rapidity with which the bobbin is geared to run, and the strength of the magnet, but on the amount of resistance. From the fourth machine is obtained a potential of about 400 volts, which is used only on the Chicago. New Orleans, and long quadruplex lines.

The d

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Grand Trunk Forcing Matters to a Crisis

-A Reduction in Freight Hates, There was no change in the railway situa ion yesterday except that the Boston and Albany Railroad lowered its first-class freight rates to Chicago from 50 cents to 25 cents. Sev eral railroad men said that every one of the trunk lines would have to do the same thing before the present bitter contest can come to an end. The passenger rates on all the lines except the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada continued at \$7 to Chicago and Cincinnati, and way the fare from Boston to Chicago is only \$5. Mr. Beach, the agent for that company in this city, said that his company took this move in order to bring things to a crisis, and find out, if possible, who is to "tame for the present state of affaire. The officers of his combany. Mr. Beach said, considered this so-called railroad war as the silliest and most inex-usable contest that they had ever heard of. They finally got out of patience, and determined to compet the leaders to come to terms.

The Executive Committee of the trunk lines will meet at Commissioner Fine's office in this city on Wednesday heat. It is thought to be quite sure that Presidents Vanderbilt, Roberts, Garrett, and Jarrett will had a conference at Saratoga or some other convenient place either to-morrow or Monday.

A leading "scatter" in this city yesterday said that during the first few days of the fight he deared from \$200 to \$200 a day. He said the railroad war faight last for many days yet, and that teefore it ended all the lines would have to come down to the rates now charged on the Grand Trunk Railway.

President Refers of the Pennsy vania Railroad has postponed his visit to Saratoga until Monday, and the proposed conference of trunk lines Presidents will not, therefore, take place until that time.

Commissioner Albert Fink issued the followcity, said that his company took this move in

antil that time.

Commissioner Albert Fink issued the following circular yesterday: The rates on west-bound business from New York to Chicago will be 45, 33, 26, 19, commencing to-morrow (Satur-day), the 6th inst., and on this basis to other

The New York City and Northern Railroad will run trains through to Danbury. Conn., on Monday next, and by Jan. 1 they will run through trains without change from the Battery to Yonkers.

The Hot Weather in London.

London has been passing through a short pell of tropical heat. On Friday week the thermometer rose to 95°, and it did not decline below 88° till Wednes of days the nights also were extremely oppressive rooms with a western capesure showing an average of \$10. This is more than the usual heat of Bombay, or, in leed, of Calcotta, where the sea breeze, which usually prings up at 6 . P. M. makes the nights more endurable The heat in the tropics fails, however, on more exhausted frames, and is far more difficult to hear. Few death: were recorded-we noticed only three-from sunstroke but most men were perceptibly "tried," and shiften suffered exceedingly, and had the maximum heat lasted a week longer there would have been a heavy mortality. The suddenness with which the classes compelled to work out of doors adjusted themselves to the weather was very noteworthy. The column recognized by a sort of instruct that the back of the neck was the point of danger, and employed one of the most effectuat of all protectives, a cubbage leaf, covered by a thick straw but We fear, however, that the inexplicable superstiti still lingers. There is, as every Indian knows, no liette safeguard againt heat apoplexy. A gall in a day would not burt a man inhoring with the thermometer above 30

One of Pharaoh's Plagues in Russia.

Siberian plague, a disease believed to be the same as that which raced in Egypt before the Exulus of he Israelites, and which the Book of Exodus describe. as a "grievous murrain," and as "a b-il breaking for with bearns upon man, and upon beast," has begun t rage furrously in some of the ployings of the Bussian empire, and there, too it affects hid only horses at rattle, but also human beings. This plugge is believed to e the same as that which is called by our veterinarie " anthras." or "spirate tever," and some recent re-marches of Dr. Greenfield's have shown a strong probabinty that by vaccinating with a militiorm of the disa most secured. We publish elsewhere a letter three n the rif ets of insculation as a protection against dis case, but we do not believe that our correspondent has looked into the evalence telling in favor of the value of Dr. Greenfield's precautions against Siterian place And assuredly if that precaution holds out anything likas against small pox, he would be a very poor friend t the lower animals who would torbid all experimentation in as hopeful a field.

William Walter in Full Glory. From the National Republican.

The Hon, William Walter Phelps, our new Minister to Austria, is accompanied when he rides o walks by a man in showy uniform, who is said to feel the responsibilities and importance of his position.

ALL NIGHT ON THE BARGES,

Fifeen Mundred Tired and Sleepy Fxcursion-

some fourteen hours.

The steamboat General Sedgwick, towing the barges Caledonia and St. Nicholas, started from this city on Thursday morning for Baritan Beach Grove, pear Perth Amboy, N. J., with about 2.600 persons on board, members o Architect Lodge F. and A. M., their families and friends. The last passenger was landed back in this city at about 7% o'clock yesterday morning. The excursionists who waited to return on the barges or steamboat were on board all the time from 5:15 on the previous afternoon

Mr. Norman L. Niver of Eighty-first street, near Eighth avenue, a member of the commit tes having charge of the arrangements, said vesterday that the excursionists were to have been landed at the grove at 2 P. M., but on account of delays at the landings before setting out they did not arrive till about 4 o'clock. As the return was to be begun at 5, there was little time for picnicking in the grove. Mr. Niver asked the reporter to evenes his hourseness. saying that he caught cold on the excursion,

time for pieneking in the grove. Mr. Niver asked the reporter to excuse his hourseness, saying that he caught cold on the excursion, and want on in a croaking voice; "At 5:15 in the afternoon everything was ready for the start home. The Caledonia was at the pier, and the Sedgwick was between the two barges. The tide was eibing. The men who stood ready to throw off the lines were countrymen, not connected with the boat's crew. That fact was the cause of all the troutle that ensued, Just as everything was ready a belated couple, a man and a woman, came gailoping down the pier, yelling for the boats to wait for them. The captain of the steamboat called to the men on the dock to cast off the lines. These didn't stir to obey him, and so the boatmen under command of the captain on the barges commenced to pay out line, and the steamboat down stream and the line kept it in shore. "At length when the last line was cast off from the pier, and the wheels of the Gen. Saigwick were set in motion, it was too late to keep the boats from drifting on a sand bar. They stuck fast about 200 test from the pier. There was no panie. The only episode that partook of the nature of a panie was when a man foolishly tried to jump from the Caledonia to the Gen. Saigwick were set in motion, it was too late to keep the boats from drifting on a sand bar. They stuck fast about 200 test from the pier. There was no panie. The only episode that partook of the nature of a panie was when a man foolishly tried to jump from the Caledonia to the Gen. Sedgwick at their bows. He fell into the water, and a rope was let down, which he grabbed and heid until about was sent to his reserve.

"The first attempt at relief was made by a little whore and the down, which he grabbed and heid until about was sent to his reserve."

"The drist attempt at relief was made by a little whore was turned to joy when we saw the charlength of the pass the calling impedit white postan localing to the fool of the pass that the captain of the Gen. Sedgwick had caused a desarten

From the St. Louis Globe Demo The hero of the hour in New Mexico now the king lion of the Territorial menagerie, is Patsey Gar rett, the slayer of Billy the Kid. His maine is in every ody's mouth. The papers are full of his exploits and hi praises. The very children in the streets stop and honor him with a currous and admiring stars as he passes. I met him vesterday in Santa Fé, and a milder-bookit old, 6 feet 5 inches tall, and of almost willowy slender ness, with the siight tendency to a stoop in his position that is natural to one of his build. His complexion, natu raily fair, is sun-tanned to a raddy brown. His ever are graytsh brown, and keen as an eagle's, and his hair and slight moustache are of a light brown tint, scarcely deepthe kid, and having occasion, in reply to a question, to ailade to the exploit which has made him famous, simply remarked: "He was taken the night of the 14 h of this mouth." I asked him if the Kul had really killed as many men as the papers report, from ni. eteen to twenty-sia. "No," he answered, in his musical, lendings voice,

"he only killed eleven that I know of." I thought one Some hitch having occurred in regard to the reward larrett expected to get from the Territorial authorities have gone to work to raise a subscription for him, and Las Vegas alone has already made up a purse of nearly \$1,200 in gold. If other places do as much in proportion

the fund will amount to a good many thousands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to the eard in your paper to-day signed "Second Dis-trict," let me say that the immortly report of the Railroad Investigating Committee, submitted by me to the Legis, lature of 1880, did not favor a continuence of freight dis-crimination turther than was required by a due regard for the manufacturing and business interests of the State or the manufacturing and business interests of the State, in that report I surgested the enactment of a law which round require the rationals operating in this State to could en their assumations of every deviation from their action of the state enchaer and arvever a Statement of every deviation from their reaching treats and the reasons controlling with semin such discriminations.

No formest man, acquained with the necessities of the art us haveness into esta through which the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so the same and the controllers are such as a superior of the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so and so a superior of the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so and so a superior of the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so a superior of the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so a superior of the manufacting tawks again commonwhile and so a superior of the superi cari us business into ests through which the ma-aring towisk atta communicate outless of this State een built us, to the great advantage of New York in the consequent reduction of its share of invani-state expenses, will show that some discriminant be matter of freight transportation are required, spect to be sinced at it to seeme absolute majertus the making of discriminations, and that I believed the making of discriminations, and that I believed our be attained in the passage of the law suggested by me. The least said of the Durand Asia Discrimination to which i apposed last year, the better for those who the advocated the measure M. Dingaid himself said in think well enough of the measure to even introduce of the Lecislature this year.

The Company, Not the Engineer, to Blame. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: According the accounts which I have read in the columns of your paper, the accident at Rye, on the New Haven Rapiroad was caused by a misunderstan ing of the whistle sig was caused by a missinderstan ing of the whistle sig-nals. Now, it seems to me that their system of signals is a very pure one—two sounds of the whistle for off legacs, and two sounds of the whistle to call the flag. The only distinction between them is that the off orrade whistless are short and the flag could one. Why do to the their legacy to do to be the flag to the flag of the flag in the flag is the flag to the flag in eal the day protecting his result, would have no trinder with these signals.

It in the the company is to blame for making a regulation that the same number of sounds shall convey two different means go the only difference between the two being the cycle of the sounds.

Passate, Aug 4

The tost of a Parade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is now over sixty days since the Decoration Day paralle took place. Immense sums of money were collected to defray place. In mense smins of money were consequenced as all the n cossacy expenses which after all were almost altoecther defraced by fund taken out of the little stock of each post of the 1. A. B. Now, as this content of each year by the same little mutual admiration society, would it not be seen but mense high on the matter. If the parts in possession can give a good secount of their sees sameling. I presume they will obey your manufact to purious, if

The Jay Commission's Custom House Bours. Collector Robertson's visitors vesterday inport and Assembly man Everett of Putman County. The

Unlawful Reprints of the London Times. From the Pall Male Garage.

The Master of the Rolls had before him yes

A sale stand to the family during the scae n

BUNKEAME

-The Prince of Wales has sold his yache

- Eight thousand casks of wine were da stroyed by a recent fire at Bordeaux.

-An eloping couple at Hartford were a black man of 30 and a white girl of 15.

-A South Bend morehant advertises "bulldog revolvers—such as the President was shot with "

—A Boston critic explains that a certain

vecalist sings badly "because his heart is too big and - An anti-fraud ballot-box, adopted in leston, registers the buildts as they drop, and an atto-

matic stamper marks them. -Some of the parents at Cambridge City. Ind , blew up with dynamite the saloon in which liquor had been sold to their children.

The last novelty on the Paris boulevards is the Journal des Gourness, which is really the revival of a paper well known to the last generation. -An earthquake shock of considerable in-

tensity, sufficiently strong to ring bells and move people to their beds, was felt on July 22 at Geneva -Several pious women united in a week of prayer for rain at Eaton Rapids, not because there was a dr. nght, but that it might speil a track for horse racing, -Under the new army scheme the number of Field Marshals in the British service will be himited to six. There are now only three Field Marshala

but it is not intended to fill the three vacancies. -A new kind of railroad car in use on several Western lines has five staterorms, built so that on the opposite side there is room for tiers or single berths. Each room has its own toilet appurtena coa -Lord Napier of Magdala is in London His tenure of office as Governor of Gibraliar will exper-in October, when, being 71, he will, according to the

present regulations, be compelled to retire from the army, -Two Scotch clergymen of the Free Church got into an anary discussion of infant damnation at a symod in classow, and thence lete a physical straggle, in which one was terribly choked before the

-A Chicago hotel keeper pastes labels all ever the trunks of actors who stay at his house, and thus sends out cheap a ivertisements; but he di-liked the arr tem when a retaliatory manager stuck showerls on at

the furniture in the parlor. -The people of one Kentucky town, at least, do not approve of lynch law. When a mobeniered Paris to hang a murderer, so slarm was rung on the church bells, the residents turned out in force, and the

lynchers were chased away. -Sir Frederick Roberts has been selected to represent the British army at the grand autuma managuves this year in Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein, The General's march from Cabul to Candahar was a tes -George Barrow, who died lately, was

noted for his labor as an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a part of which was a translation of the New Testament into Chinese; also for his love of busing and beer, in both of which he freely indulged. -In the Fenton Stipendiary Court, England, Solicitor Welch asked his Worship, on behalf of a druggist convicted of a lling spirits without a license, to

allow another man to undergo a month's imp-tsonnes instead of the defendant. The motion was laughed at -New Orleans is described by the Time s follows: "The great city lies like a huge, fat caresa stretching in the July sun, and the buggards tear, and de voor, and croak, and claw, each bozzard greedy to got al he can from the next buzzard." The buzzards are cap politicians.

-The source which supplies Tunis with water is about sixty miles distant from the town, and the which was repaired a few years back. Since the trouble with France began, Tunisian guards have been placed a -Brugsch, conservator of the Boulak Mu-

seum, has returned from Thebes with the contentse twenty sarcophari recently discovered behind the an cient palace of Queen Hatason. Among some 5,000 ant quities which have been obtained the most remarkable are several munimies in a perfect state of preservation -Henri Rochefort is not at all embar

rassed by the commutation of Hessy Helimann's death sentence, although weeks ago his newspaper informed the world that the untertunate woman had been mur dered by her jailers. Now Rochetert declares, in his modest way, that her respite is simply due, not to the Czar, but t. him

—A submarine cable is to be laid between

mden, on the Hanoverian coast, and Valentia, in Ire land, to connect Germany directly with the United States. At Valentia, the new cable will be attached to the Aeglo-American, one, which will thus form a second wholly subma ine electric tie between America and the -The beauty which has been so generally

accorded to the women of the city of Mexico is pro-nounced mythical by a correspondent of the Chicago Times who save that they will bear no comparison with United States women. He charges the Nexican bells with being artificial. Her face is a mass of chair and ouze, and he thinks it is seldom washed. -William Berry of Cincinnati was engaged to marry the widow Newkirk, and the day appointed for the wedding was close at hand. Mrs Newkirk's daugh-

ter. Clara, came home from a convent school to wines istics and the additional charm of youth. Herry trans terred his love to the daughter, and cloped with ber. -An exhibition of jugs, mugs, and other

rinking vessels is now being held in Vienna. The sheets exhibited are all of German manufacture, both old and new. A German j urnal grows sentimental over the meaning of the old German inc. and tempers that "no nation has such a true perception of the postry of strat protection against the discomforts of life." -Cornman and Hall were requested by the

town efficials of Lee Precinct, Ky., to keep order at a local election. The day passed quietly until significal, and it looked as though they would have nothing to de, when drunken J in Bowman raised a shift disturtance. The guardians of the peace acted promptly. One knocked Bowman down with a club and the other pounced him with a big stone, as he lay helpless, until he was dead. -Mrs. Kane, widow of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, and one of the Fox sisters, noted for their "Rochester knockings" of twenty-five years ago, it

camp meeting. She produces the racs quite as mysteriously as ever, and declares that they have followed her constantly since childhood. She does "spinual writing," too, rapidly filling a slate with incoages in which all the letters are ussale down.

The author of "Dorothy," a pastoral poem, published amonymensty in London, has bud a compliment paid him by Mr. Browning. He was so street by the simplicity and beauty or the 125 he stay-a trae "Hermann and Doruthea" in its way -that he wrote to the publishers to ask who the unknown author was the

had given him such delight, and that his artist soulist prenounced the poem " a persect picture gallery," Arthur J. Munby wrote the book -A bookseller of Bath, England, has discovered among books purchased at a regard sale a work entitled." Prose dr.M. Prete. Remis.," hearly extraped of which has numerous marginal notes in the natur applied Torquate Tasse. The leaf of the look size bearest dence of having been carried which the home Tasse. The leaf of the look size him Tasse, merous notes were made by Tass between 17th and 1580, when confined in the Hearth of S. arm better. by the order of the Duke Altons,, where he was visited

by many of the most learned persons to 15 -Garden parties have been the marked feature of the present sensor in Lanton see my years ago the most celebrated carbin parties were those given by the Buke of Beyondaire at classics, by the Buke of Northumberland, whose grounds from Northumberland down to the river, by the Buke of Bereshed House tan down to the river, by the bole Bucklench at Weitehall Gardern, and by Lady Holland, at Holland House. Lady Poel, wheel say Rener Peel, then Privile Minister, gave the very terminal ranks garty at his residence in Whitehall Garden. Laty also sington gave assembles at 6 or House but the west exclusively for men. The great heat of this summer has common become privile special clary to the gave heat of this summer has

given special glory to the garden nor -Prof. Ennis of the Naval Observatory at Washington believes that the talk of a because up trie light, " If these talk had not soldened be at gues, "the laws of misting are constitute visited by them. The great conset of 1840 ment action to a 1841 it passed from one side to the other in a town in a 19 pictoly, as that at position directly in the litter. Could that be so if there e in the litters of in stance? could a round sware indexes to account and the around sequence as that The new birth a constant the evaporation. As the course apply a first county bed becomes more intense, the each various a course of the course in the course in the course of t and the tous longer. S nothings the tour 100 completely evaporated. Then the court loss house

THE MATERNAL MOUNT.

Frond framed's transferance to the stable of the Transferance of the American Stable of the American American Stable of the American Stab The group minimized by the baseled artest.

The borner for off matrix or 14022

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Who pass I have a first a first to the Who pass I have a first a first